



Resource Mobilization for advancing national Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

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Japan Biodiversity Fund

Strategic Plan - Assumptions



- COP-MOP will adopt a number of decisions eg. RA, L&R, identification, documentation and socio-economic considerations
- Parties act on the decisions in a timely manner
- National report submitted in a timely manner
- **Adequate and predictable financial resources**
- Detail budgets presented biennially at COP-MOP
- For evaluation and monitoring: Assessment and Review process adopted at COPMOP-6
- Strengthening of Secretariat to fulfil its supporting role and to facilitate consistent delivery of the different components of the plan – Staff requirements





COP-MOP 6 Decision on Resource Mobilization

- Decision BS-VI/5, paragraph 2, invites Governments to implement various measures within the framework of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the CBD objectives and Aichi Target 20:
 - Seek funding support from diverse sources
 - Establish strategic partnerships
 - Maximize opportunities for technical cooperation
 - Mainstream biosafety into national development plans and NBSAPs
 - Designate dedicated staff and build capacity to mobilize resources
- Exchange, through BCH, experiences, good practices and lessons learned on resource mobilization





Target 20



By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 **from all sources**, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to **resource needs assessments** to be developed and reported by Parties.



Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the achievement of the three Convention objectives

- Adopted by COP-9 for the period 2009-2015 (decision IX/11 B)
- Extended until 2020 (by COP-12 decision on RM)
- COP 12 adopted additional concrete actions to complement the strategy (Annex IV to the COP-12 decision on RM)

Strategic goals

1. Improve information base on funding needs, gaps & priorities
 - Improve the existing financial information base through assessments
 - Assess economic costs of the loss of biodiversity/ecosystem services
 - Improve priority-setting for guiding RM for biodiversity
2. Strengthen national capacity for resource utilization and mobilize domestic financial resources
 - Strengthen institutional capacities for effective RM and utilization
 - Prepare national financial plans in the context of NBSAPs

Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the achievement of the three Convention objectives

- Strengthen capacity for integration of biodiversity issues into national and sectoral planning, and promote budgetary allocations
 - Develop and implement economic incentives supportive of the CBD objectives
 - Enhance existing, or the establishment of new, domestic funds and funding programmes
 - Establish enabling conditions for private sector involvement in supporting the CBD, including the financial sector
3. Strengthen existing financial institutions and, promote replication and scaling-up of successful financial mechanisms and instruments
- Enhance efforts in mobilizing co-financing and other modes of project financing for biodiversity
 - Increase ODA associated with biodiversity
 - Mobilize public sector investments in biodiversity

Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the achievement of the three Convention objectives

- Mobilize private sector investments in biodiversity
 - Establish new and additional funding programmes
 - Fulfil the implementation of the provisions of the Monterrey Consensus on mobilizing international and domestic funding as related to biodiversity
 - Continue to support, as appropriate, domestic environmental funds
 - Promote biodiversity in debt relief and conversion initiative
4. Explore new and innovative financial mechanisms for BD
- Promote schemes for payment for ecosystem services
 - Consider biodiversity offset mechanisms; ensuring that they are not used to undermine unique components of biodiversity
 - Explore opportunities presented by environmental fiscal reforms, including innovative taxation models and fiscal incentives
 - Explore opportunities presented by innovative financial mechanisms

Strategy for Resource Mobilization in support of the achievement of the three Convention objectives

- Integrate biodiversity in the new and innovative sources of international development finance
 - Encourage the Parties to UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol to take into account biodiversity in funding mechanisms for climate change
5. Mainstream biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services in development cooperation plans and priorities
- Integrate biodiversity considerations into the priorities, strategies and programmes of multilateral and bilateral donor organizations
 - Integrate biodiversity considerations into economic and development plans, strategies and budgets
 - Integrate biodiversity into the UN development system, as well as international financial institutions and development banks
 - Strengthen cooperation and coordination among funding partners
 - Enhance financial, scientific, technical and technological cooperation with international organizations

6. Build capacity for resource mobilization and utilization and promote South-South cooperation
 - Build local, national and regional capacities on resource mobilization skills, financial planning and effective resource utilization
 - Identify, engage and increase South-South cooperation as complement to North South cooperation to enhance technical, technological, scientific and financial cooperation
 - Promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity
7. Enhancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms in support of resource mobilization
 - Raise awareness and build the capacity of different stakeholders to implement access and benefit-sharing initiatives and mechanisms
 - Promote exchange of experiences and good practices in ABS
8. Enhance the global engagement for resource mobilization
 - Raise public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services

X/3. Resource Mobilization indicators (p. 7)

(1) Aggregated **financial flows**,

....:

(a) Official Development Assistance;

(b) Domestic budgets ;

(c) Private sector;

(d) NGOs, foundations, and academia;

(e) International financial institutions;

(f) UN organizations, funds and programmes;

(g) Non-ODA public funding;

(h) South-South cooperation...;

(i) Technical cooperation;

(4) Amount of funding provided through the GEF and allocated to the biodiversity focal area.

(7) No. of Parties **integrating** considerations on **biological diversity** and its associated **ecosystem services in development plans, strategies and budgets**

X/3. Resource Mobilization indicators (p. 7)

- (8) Number of **South-South cooperation** initiatives ...
- (9) Amount and number of South-South and North-South **technical cooperation and capacity building** initiatives that support biodiversity;
- (13) **Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, ...**
- (14) Number of initiatives and respective amounts, ... that engage Parties and relevant organizations on **new and innovative financial mechanisms, ...**
- (15) Number of **access and benefit sharing initiatives and mechanisms,...**

Complementary Indicators Adopted by COP 12

- Amount & percentage of aggregated international financial flows directed to biodiversity per annum, including: ODA, non-ODA public funding; private sector, academia, foundations & NGO funding; and funding trends of GEF and biodiversity programmes of multilateral organizations.
- No. of countries that have taken measures to encourage domestic and international private sector, NGOs, foundations, and academia to provide international support for biodiversity, and the volume of funding generated
- No. of countries that have mainstreamed biodiversity into economic and development plans, strategies and budgets
- No. of countries that have reported domestic biodiversity related expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities
- Number of countries that have prepared national financial plans

Complementary Indicators Adopted by COP 12

- Number of countries that have assessed and/or evaluated the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components.
- Amount & percentage of national budgets at all levels, directed to biodiversity per annum
- Number of countries that recognized the role of collective action, including by ILCs, and non-market-based approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention

Resource Mobilization Targets Adopted by COP 12

- Double total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries by 2015, and at least maintain this level until 2020
- Endeavour for 100%, but at least 75%, of Parties have:
 - Included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015 and made appropriate domestic financial provisions
 - Provided with adequate financial resources to have reported domestic biodiversity expenditures, as well as funding needs, gaps and priorities, by 2015, in order to improve the robustness of the baseline
 - Mobilized domestic financial resources from all sources to reduce the gap between identified needs and available resources at domestic level, for effectively implementing by 2020 the NBSAPs
- Agreed to review, at COP-13, progress towards the above targets and their adequacy and to consider the need for appropriate action



COP-MOP 7 Decision on Resource Mobilization

Decision BS-VII/5, paragraph 17, invites Governments to :

- Mainstream biosafety into the national development plans to make possible to secure national budget support
- Establish strong outreach programmes targeting key policymakers, parliamentarians, the general public and other stakeholders
- Strengthen the capacity of the personnel dealing with biosafety to effectively engage and encourage policymakers, decision makers and officials from other sector
- Link biosafety to the issues of national concerns and priority
- Identify the funding needs and gaps in biosafety
- Integrate biosafety in the national resource mobilization strategies/plans for biodiversity





Mobilization of resources for biosafety - Strategies

LG-10 Meeting Recommendations

- Organize briefing sessions for key policy and decision makers – raise awareness of importance of biosafety; secure their support
- Organize regional and bilateral workshops for CPB, CBD and GEF-OP focal points – dialogue, share experiences
- Identify main sources of funding for biosafety activities and gaps
- Identify capacity-building needs with regard to resource mobilization





Mobilization of resources for biosafety - Strategies

CPB Implementation Online Forum recommendations

- Develop a policy and strategy to secure national budget allocations for implementation of the Protocol
- Enact a biosafety law to pave the way for inclusion of biosafety activities in the national budget
- Mainstream biosafety into national development plans and NBSAP
- Link biosafety to the issues of national concern and priority (economic, national security, food security, etc)
- Mobilise resources from all sources



Public

General tax revenue
(including public borrowing)

Special taxes (e.g. aviation or financial transactions tax)

Resource user fees
(e.g. hunting & fishing licenses, park entry fees)

Revenues earned by publicly-owned enterprise

Private

Business expenditure

- Environmental impact mitigation
- Purchase of ecosystem services (e.g. carbon offsets, access and benefit sharing agreements)

Consumer demand for biodiversity-friendly goods and services

Lotteries / gambling

Charity (cash and in-kind)

- Donations
- Volunteerism

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

- Crucial to develop a strategy to mobilize resources for biosafety (as part of the Resource Mobilization Strategy for Biodiversity)
- Key steps involved:
 - Step 1: Establish a Resource Mobilization Task Force
 - Step 2: Undertake a situational analysis
 - Step 3: Identify priority resource mobilization opportunities
 - Step 4: Coordinate biosafety-related requests for resources
 - Step 5: Secure political support for the Strategy
 - Step 6: Implement the Strategy

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

In brief:

- Understand the current situation regarding resource mobilization issues, and identify resource-related priorities
- Identify the various opportunities for RM (including sources and tools) at the international level (both bilateral and multilateral sources) that can offer funds and technical assistance)
- Coordinate at the national level to ensure efficient and effective pursuit of resources
- Coordinate, as appropriate, at the regional level to ensure efficient and effective pursuit of resources; and
- Develop a strategy, endorsed at a high level, to assist with ensuring a coherent and strategic approach to resource mobilization is realized at the national level

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

Step 1: Establish a Resource Mobilization Task Force

- Define its terms of reference, work plan and budget

Step 2: Undertake a Situational Analysis

Understand what biosafety-related activities are planned and/or underway in the country and how national decisions and priorities are made and how external funders evaluate country initiatives

- How are priorities determined by government within the country?
- How are internal resources presently allocated for biosafety issues
- Are there internal programmes that can be accessed?
- Who makes resource allocation decisions and how?
- Is there a standardized process for organising input into the resource allocation process (e.g. a government committee)?
- Is there a possibility to access internal non-financial (human) resources?
- What contributions can the private sector and NGOs make?

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

Step 3: Identify Priority Resource Mobilization Opportunities

Identify and prioritize opportunities for resource mobilization to facilitate a systematic approach to potential funders

- What internal and external funding programmes are the ‘best fit’ for biosafety priorities?
- Which external funders are most familiar with the country’s biotechnology/biosafety agenda?
- Which funders include biosafety as a priority issue area in their ODA?
- What private sector, private foundations and NGOs could be considered as possible sources of resources?
- Are there instruments that can be employed or, if needed, developed to provide incentives for the private sector and NGOs to become contributors to biosafety initiatives?

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

Step 4: Coordinate biosafety-related Requests for Resources

Critical to ensure a coherent, efficient and effective resource mobilization

- Which ministries/agencies intend to approach potential donors for biotechnology and biosafety-related projects?
- Is an internal process in place to co-ordinate biosafety-related and other submissions to the same donors?
- Have efforts been made to harmonize, where possible and practical, potentially competing submissions to donors?
- Are proposals for funding consistent with donors' requirements (for example, matching funds/in-kind contributions)?
- Are there opportunities for securing new donors, such as the private sector, through co-financing arrangements?

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

Step 5: Secure political support for biosafety

- Biosafety competes with other national priorities. Need to engage key decision-makers, increase their awareness of the significance of biosafety => national budgetary allocation; ODA proposals
- Articulate linkages with economic and social development issues: human health; sustainable agriculture; national security, etc

Key questions

- What is the current level of awareness regarding biosafety issues among key decision-makers - ministers, senior policy advisors and influential figures?
- Have lines of communication with external donors been established?
- Can key decision-makers be involved early on in the process? Can they facilitate the cooperation of other agencies and ministries?
- Are decision-makers (e.g. ministers, central decision-making authorities, other key officials) briefed on domestic biosafety-related activities?

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

Key questions

- Have multilateral/bilateral donors within the country been similarly briefed on domestic biosafety-related activities?
- Have donors/senior officials been invited to attend biosafety-related meetings, events, field visits, etc.?
- Have key tools for awareness-raising (e.g. strategic briefings, visits from senior figures from outside the country) for decision-makers been identified and programme brochures, communication tools and website brought to the attention of external donors?
- Are biosafety issues included in key government documents (e.g. annual reports, budget speeches, planning documents) that outline overall national priorities, and, if so, have they been brought to the attention of external donors?

Developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy

Step 6: Implement the Strategy

- Who will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the strategy?
- What are the key milestones?

EXCERCISE

- Who in your organization is currently responsible for resource mobilization and what are their key responsibilities?
- What are the primary hurdles you face in securing funding from donors for biosafety?
- Please list your top six donors, approximate funding levels, and annual budget; Please name your organization's top five donor prospects
- Who do you currently consider as part of your resource mobilization network for biosafety?
- Does your agency have a resource mobilization strategy/ plan or under development?

EXERCISE

Which of the following topics would you need capacity for:

___ Understanding the donor environment

___ Donor assessment criteria

___ Understanding donor characteristics

___ Donor expectations

___ Strategic networking and marketing

___ Roles and responsibilities in resource mobilization

___ Project proposal development

___ Resource mobilization systems

___ Developing a resource mobilization strategy/plan

Questions ? and Answers

